The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Long Ago.

There's a beautiful isle in the long ago,
All flooded with golden light,
And a river that flows by the margin green,
Whose waters are wonderous bright;
There's a bark that glides with snowy sail,
And the music of silver oars,
That carry us back to the shining gates
Of that beautiful past once more;
Ah! every heart holds some sweet dream
Of a beautiful long ago.

There were bright hopes nursed in the long ago,
Sweet flowers we gathered there,
And the walls of this beautiful past are hung
With many an image fair;
And oh! there is room for the feet to tread
This path of the bygone years;
There are joys that bloom in memory's fields,
And a fount for our bitter tears,
And that fount holds many a hallowed tear
We've wept in the long ago.

There are heavy dreams the heart holds dear,
Bright dreams of the long ago;
And sacred tears of perished hopes
That will return no more.
And thus in the tangled web of life,
We weave our smiles and tears,
Yet the soul has holy memories
That cling to departed years;
Ah! drop the silken curtain now
Of the beautiful long ago.

Shut out the light of those perished years,
Close the door of the past again,
And hush the [illegible] that fill
The thoughts with so much pain;
Then roll the heavenly stone against
That sepulchre—the heart!
Why should the buried forms again
To life and beauty start?
The future may hold some dream as bright
As those of the long ago.

REBUKE.

The world is old and the world is cold,
And never a day is fair, I said.
Out of the heavens the sunlight rolls,
The green leaves rustle above my head,
And the sea was a sea of gold.

The world is cruel, I said again,
Her voice is harsh to my shrinking ear,
And the nights are dreary and full of pain.
Out of the darkness sweet and clear,
There rippled a tender strain;

Rippled the song of a bird asleep,
That sang in a dream of the budding wood;
Of shining fields where the reapers reap,
Of a wee brown mate and a nestling brood,
And the grass where the berries peep.

The world is false, though the world be fair,
And never a heart is pure, I said.
And lo! the clinging of white arms bare,
The innocent gold of my baby's head,
And the lisp of a childish prayer.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA---THE PROBLEM OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Opposite our Western front, on the other shore of the Pacific, is a people whose numbers are variously estimated at from four to five hundred millions—more than the population of Europe, America, Africa, and Oceanica combined. A people who possessed the mariner's compass, gunpowder, and the art of printing, when our ancestors were yet barbarians, ere the walls of Rome had been traced or Greek civilization had begun to dawn.

Had it not been for the strange petrifaction, which, as though by the fiat of the Almighty, fell upon this people ages ago—had they made but a few steps forward in their utilization of the powers of nature—made of the junk a good sea boat, of gunpowder an effective instrument of destruction as well as a toy, universal history would have taken another direction, and America, if not the world, would today be Mongolian.

We have now gone by them far enough. In knowledge, power, and wealth, we surpass them. More than two thousand years ago, they surpassed the painted savages of the British Isles, yet they still retain their preeminence of numbers.

And now, that the barriers that for ages have isolated these people from the rest of the world are being broken down, their mere numbers, if nothing else, make them a force of vast importance to the future of the rest of mankind. Four or five hundred millions of people are coming into the line of our attractions and repulsions, like some new Saturn taking up its place to some round the sun.

Now that the race which started from the plains of Central Asia has completed in its march, the circuit of the globe, China may wake from her sleep of ages, and learn from Western civilization; she may pass into the hands of intelligent conquerors, or be broken up into fragmentary provinces; but whether welded into a vast power, or to remain the political cypher she now is, the Chinese people by the mere force of their numbers, must exercise an immense influence upon the rest of the world.

Look at the swarming that is possible from this vast human hive! Consider that if all humanity were marshalled, every third man in the line would wear the queue and the blouse of a Chinaman; that that this half billion of people could throw off annually six, ten and twenty millions of emigrants, and this not merely without feeling the loss, but without there being any loss, for over population keeps reproduction down, and new Chinamen would spring into the vacancies created by those who left, as air into a vaccuum.

According to the count of the six great Chinese Companies—to one or the other of which all, or nearly all of the Chinese on the Pacific coast belong—there are some 65,000 Chinamen in the adjacent States and Territories. Knowing the jealonsy with which they are regarded, the Chineso are disposed to understate their numbers, and it is probable that the true figures are nearer 100,000 than those given. Speaking roughly, they may be said to constitute at least one-fourth of the adult male population.

From San Diego to Sitka, back into Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona, throughout the enormous stretch of country, of which San Francisco is the great commercial centre, they are everywhere to be found. Every town and hamlet has its "Chinatown"—its poorest, meanest, and filthiest quarter; and whereever the restless prospectors open a new district, there singly or in squdas, appears the inevitable Chinaman.

Mining (that is, placer mining, for the Chinese have a superstitious fear of venturing into the bowels of the earth, which with other causes, has hitherto kept them from engaging in deep mining) the washing of clothes, the kindred occupations, were the first branches of industry in which the Chinese engaged; but of late years there has been a great increase in the variety of their employments.

In the construction of the San Jose railroad in 1860, it was discoved that they were cheap and effective road builders; the Mission and Pioneer Woolen Mills found that they made first-class factory operatives, and now they are rapidly obtaining employment wherever patient manual labor without a very great amount of brain work is requisite. Large numbers are engaged as servants in families, hotels, &c., taking the places of girls in chamber work and cooking, in which they become very expert. A large proportion of the Chinese immigration consists of boys from ten to sixteen years of age, who are immediately put out to service in families, where they soon pick up a knowledge of the language and of household duties. In fact, the Chinese are rapidly monopolizing employment in all the lighter branches of industry, usually allotted to women, such as running sewing machines, making paper bags and boxes, binding shoes, packing medicine, &c.

They are good gardeners, and their assiduous care produces the finest vegetables which enter the San Francisco and Sacramento markets. But, with the exception of these little truck gardens, they as yet cultivate no land on their own account.—Many of them are engaged in picking fruit, and tending vineyards, but few in the heavier work of the farm, though individual cases here and there have demonstrated their capacity, and it is probable that before long the farmers of California will use their labor to a large extent.

But it would be easier to recount the industries in which Chinamen are not yet to some extent engaged, than to mention those in which they are, and every day their employment is extending, as employers in one branch of production after another, discover that they can avail themselves of this cheap labor. They are not only grading railways, and opening roads, (work for which they are now altogether relied on), cutting wood, picking fruit, tending stock, weaving cloth, and running sewing-machines, but acting as firemen on steamers, running stationery engines, painting carriages, upholstering furniture, making boots, shoes, clothing, cigars, tin and wooden ware.

Stand at Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco, about six in the afternoon, and you will see long lines of Chinamen coming from American workshops. Pass up Jackson, Pacific and Dupont streets, into their quarter, and you may see them at work on their own account. Beside the stall where the Chinese butcher carves his varnished hog, or makes mincemeat of stewed fowl, with a cleaver such as was used by his fathers long before our Savior sent the devil into the swine, you may see Chinamen running sewing-machines, rolling cigars, or working up tin with the latest Yankee appliances. In front of the store window, in which great clumsy paper clogs and glistening anklets were displayed, and through which you may watch the book-keeper casting up his accounts on an abacus and entering them with a brush from right to left in his ledger, the Chinese cobbler sits half-soling and "heel-tapping" "Melican" boots. Underneath the Buddhist Temple a disciple of Confucius mends the time-pieces of the American Clock Company, and repairs Waltham watches. In the Mail Steamship Company's office a Chinese clerk will answer your inquiries in the best of English. And in one of the drug-stores in Sacramento a Chinaman will put up a prescription for you; or if your taste runs that way, in a saloon near by, a Chinaman will concoct for you a mint-julep or whisky-cocktail; while wherever you go, in hotel or boarding house, it is more than probable that hand better used to the chop-stick than the fork prepared the food you eat, let it be called by what high-sounding French phrase you may.—*New York Tribune.*

The Moon Hoax.

The most remarkable hoax ever perpetrated, was that known as the Moon Hoax. Its author was Richard Adams Locke, a resident of Brooklyn, long since dead, but in his prime, a bright and pushing man. One day, his fancy rioting, he conceived the notion of deceiving the public, and he did it very effectually. In August, 1835, there appeared in the columns of the New York *Sun* a pretended extract from the pages of a "Supplement to the Edinburg *Journal of Science*," under the title of "Great Astronomical Discoveries lately made by Sir John Herschel, LL D., F. R. S., etc, at the Cape of Good Hope." This was the Moon Hoax. Several numbers of the *Sun* were required to complete the story. Men went wild in speculations over the wonderful discoveries, and it is commonly reported that the same Pennsylvania Dutchman, who is still voting for Andrew Jackson, continues to cherish his profound faith in the "*Vesyertilio Homo* or Man-Bat."

The air of perfect honesty and profound scientific research which enveloped this extraordinary hoax, deceived the "very elect." It was an admirable literary performance, although it was naughty to "take in" so many excellent people.

Starting out with a grave Johnsonian introduction by the editor of the Edinburg *Journal of Science*—who in this usual addition to his journal, had "the happiness of making known to the British public, and thence to the whole civilized world, recent discoveries in astronomy which will build an imperishable monument to the age in which we live, and confer upon the present generation of the human race, a proud distinction through all future time," Locke proceeded to describe "the stupendous fabric" of the telescope with which Sir John Herschel had actually and truly taken the Man in the Moon by the nose. This instrument was as wonderful in its way as the things it discovered. It cost $350,000; its object glass was twenty-four feet in diameter; five furnaces were required to melt the glass; and the weight of the huge lens was nearly seven tons, and its estimated magnifying power, with the aid of the hydro-oxygen microscope, was forty-two thousand times. It was, therefore, presumed to be capable of representing objects in our lunar satelite of a little more than *eighteen inches* in diameter.

Herschel sailed from London—so the story ran—on the 4th of September, 1834, taking with him the huge telescope, and accompanied by Dr. Andrew Grant, Lieutenant Drummond, of the Royal Engineers and a large party of the best English mechanics. Landing on the Coast of Africa, the company made their way by easy marches, to a table-land about thirty-five miles north-east of Cape Town, where an observatory was solidly erected. The telescope was soon in place and observations began; but until the 10th of January, these observations "were chiefly directed to the stars in the Southern signs, in which, without the aid of the hydro-oxygen reflectors, a countless number of new stars and nebulæ were discovered." It was about half-past nine o'clock, on the night of the 10th of January, the moon having advanced within four days of her mean libration, that the astronomer adjusted his instrument for the inspection of her eastern limb. The whole immense power of his telescope was applied, and to its focal image about one-half of the power of his microscope. On removing the screen of the latter, the field of view was covered throughout its entire area, with a beautifully distinct and even vivid representation of basaltic rock. The rock was a shelving pile, with articulations similar to those of the basaltic formation at Staffa, and it was profusely covered with a dark red flower, precisely similar to the *Rapaver Rhæas*, or red poppy of our sublunary corn-fields—and this was the first organic production of nature, in a foreign world, ever revealed to the eyes of men.

This wonderful spectacle soon passed beyond the field of vision, and the Man in the Moon began to unroll his panorama. Basaltic rocks disappearing, a verdant declivity of great beauty appeared; then came successively into view a lunar forest, a level green plain, a forest of unequivocal firs, a lake or inland sea—"fairer shore," says the narrator, "never angels coasted on a tour of pleasure"—and the water was blue, and broke in large, white billows on the strand. Then in the distance, a cavern. Next, a lofty chain of crystal pyramids, of a faint lilac hue, and very resplendent. Still, as the panorama unfolded before the enraptured man of science, came zones of wood, continuous herds of brown quadrupeds—among them one living animal more remarkable (all things considered) than the famous beast of the Revelations, in color, bluish lead, with the head and beard of a goat, and but a single horn, gregarious and symetrical. Then troops of animals—elk and beaver, horned bears, reindeer, a white stork—more trees, volcanoes, yellow stalactites, in caverns beneath high cliffs, a brindled antelope with disproportionate legs—finally a race of dwarfs, four feet high and yellowish in color, wearing long wings, and hence scientifically denominated *Vesperitilio-homo*; which being interpreted, signifies "Man-Bat."

The utter gravity with which these man-bats were described staggered the most incredulous of Mr. Locke's readers. There was a new race of intelligent beings, not a shadow of a doubt of it. Had not the greatest telescope in the world been built by the greatest living astronomer?—Had not this astronomer seen the man-bat through his great lens? Was not this man's word law? Clearly, the *vespertilio-homo* was a verity.

And so, through column upon column of ingenious writing, the author of the "Moon Hoax" led the public blindly. The publication created as great an excitement abroad as at home; and at home the serious-minded *Mercantile Advertiser* of New York said: "It appears to carry intrinsic evidence of being an authentic document;" while the *Commercial Advertiser* was morally certain, that in it could be traced "marks of trans-Atlantic origin."

Meanwhile, Locke chuckled, and the *Sun* made money by the fabulous sale of its sheets. A pamphlet edition of the hoax was subsequently published by the proprietors of the *Sun*, and of this sixty thousand copies were sold—and so were the buyers. Ten or twelve years ago, a singly copy of this pamphlet (then long out of print) was disposed of at a library auction sale, for the price of $3.75.

A Few Words About the Doctors.

The *Methodist* thus discourses on doctors: We do not mean the doctors who teach us divinity; nor the doctors who are supposed to teach law; nor the teachers in schools and colleges; who though literally doctors, never receive that title; but the doctors who are not teachers, the doctors of medicine, who give as little information as possible concerning the diseases which affect us, or the remedies which they use to conquer these diseases. How mysteriously wise they look, as they feel the pulse, examine the tongue, inquire the symptoms, and write the prescription in a dead language, with an ornamental border of apothecaries hieroglyphics! We suppose it is all very proper that they should keep their knowledge to themselves, for experience has surely shown them that people who require a very small knowledge of diseases and of medicine are apt to set themselves up for physicians; and these good doctors do not wish to be in any part responsible for the consequences which might follow from such domestic quackery. Many people are inclined to jump at conclusions in regard to disease. If they learn that certain disorders are associated with pain in the head or side, thenceforth, in their judgment, every pain in head or side is indicative of said disorders; and if they could only find out the nature of the mixture which Dr. A. gave to Mr. B., when he had the pain in the head or side, they would always administer it as a specific for similar pains. These self-made domestic doctors are as wise in diagnostics as they are skillful in prescribing. We have often known them to decide that certain of their friends had "bronchitis on the lungs," and sometimes even "brown creeturs," which must be a very terrible thing to have, we should imagine. We have met with a number of people who were decided to be afflicted with "a spine in the back." Of course they were not politicians. We found one old gentleman some time ago, of whom it was soberly asserted, that "his spine had got up into his brains!" It is not surprising that he died. Now, truly, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Not wishing to spread such danger, our doctors observe a profound reticence.

There is no harder profesion than that of medicine. after long years of studious preparation, there come other long years of patient waiting for a paying practice. The world has never yet known how near to starvation some of its best benefactors have come before they could reap a pecuniary reward for their labors. The young physician who has neither money nor influential friends, has a rough road before him. Years of hardship and self-denial are usually his fate, no matter how great his knowledge and skill. Some are unable to bear the trial. They are driven by sheer necessity into other callings, or they die broken down, not so much by labor as by harrassing privations. Those who succeeded are to be congratulated; they usually deserve all they get. But the getting into practice is not the only difficulty connected with the profession. The every day work is itself hard. Physicians are expected to be ready at all hours; they are not masters of their own time; they are not sure of eating a meal without interruption; they seldom pass a whole night in bed; they are liable to be called from public meetings; and even the house of God does not afford them a sanctuary. By day and by night, in sunshine and storm, through torrid heat and arctic cold, they must on. Seldom, indeed, can they have a vacation; year after year finds them pursuing the same monotonous routine. They have no time to be sick, and would have none to die, were it not for "Nature's stern decree."

The doctors deserve more symyathy than they sometimes get. People who are sick, or whose friends are sick, often complain of a want of care or a want of feeling on the part of the physician, when the fact is that they are unnerved, while he is cool and collected. Were he otherwise, disaster would be sure to follow. Of course there is no excuse for brusqueness on the part of the physician; he ought to be gentle and kind. But if his sympathies become too deeply enlisted, his judgment will fail him, and for this reason physicians generally, we believe, do not practice in their own families. It must also be remembered that the ground for complaint is not confined to the patient. The doctor is often tried by the unreasonable and sometimes impossible things that are required of him; by the failure to attend to his directions, and by the hard work he sometimes has to collect his bills. The English plan of collecting at each visit would save a vast amount of trouble here. The amount of money in gratuitous practice, and in practice that never pays, must be enormous. Some consider a doctor's bill a sacred debt, while many others consider it an imposition not to be submitted to.

With all its drawbacks, the profession of medicine is truly noble—stands side by side with the Christian ministry. The philanthropist finds in it a field of usefulness, and the Christian may make it doubly useful. The physician who can, where occasion offers, minister to the spiritual wants of his patient, has an opportunity of doing good seldom possessed by other men, because his position gives him unusual influence. We wish the doctors one and all, long life, and prosperity, religious as well as temporal. Having daily opportunity of seeing their labors, and knowing somewhat of their trials, we would speak a few words of sympathy and cheer.

A Companion of General Washington Yet Alive.

Captain John Webster, who has reached the advanced age of 104 years, was born in Dublin, in 1765, and came to this country in 1798. Soon after his arrival he was apprenticed in Georgetown to the firm of Noble & Crabtree, shipowners and chandlers. After serving his time he became captain of a vessel, and followed the sea for seventy-five years. He was a schoolmate of both John and Charles Wesley, and their friend for years, is a strict follower of Wesley still, and speaks of him with the greatest affection. Having some business with the family he is visiting, I called to see him, and in answer to my ring he came to the door himself. This being the first time I had seen him, imagine my surprise, when he replied to my question of 'how old are you?' 'One hundred and four years.' He must have noticed the strange look my face bore, for, smiling he said, 'I have my proofs in black and white.' It seemed to me as if some grave had given up its dead, and for some minutes I could do no more than stare the old man in the face and mutter to myself, 'can it be?' Said he: 'I knew Daniel Webster well, was very intimate with him, have walked arm in arm with him many a time, have conversed with Washington time and again. My wife died five years ago, aged ninety-eight years. My eldest son is over seventy-four years old. And I have one daughter living in this city over sixty.' The old gentleman is in excellent spirits, and does not seem to tire of conversation. He has his second sight, and can read writing if finely written, as well as the papers, without the aid of his spectacles. His home is at the Sailor's Snug Harbor, from which place he comes unattended to visit his friends in the city. To have seen this old man and have talked with him seems to give one a new lease of life—to fill one with noble purposes—so that one's end may be like this noble follower of the Master to whose praise he gives all the moments of his latest years. To those who would like to see this old landmark that will soon pass away, he extends a cordial invitation to visit him at the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island.—*Sailor's Magazine.*

Living among Lions.

A LION TAMER ATTACKED—HERR LENGEL BIT BY THE LIONESS.

An incident occurred Tuesday night at the circus, corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets, which nearly became a tragedy. It is well known to our people that Herr Lengel, the lion tamer, at the close of the performance enters the cage of the lions. For more than a year past the lioness has had a great antipathy to him, and has more than once attacked him with savage ferocity. At Madison, Ind., last summer, she came very near killing him, and as it still remembering the advantage then obtained, she last night made a similar attack, which came as near being fatal. For some time before entering the dens, the lions showed great uneasiness, and when the lion tamer mounted the ladder which led into the cage, the lioness assumed a position which threatened an immediate attack. Undeterred by this manifestation of hostility, the iron-nerved performer threw open the door and darted in. For a moment the scene was thrilling. The lions seemed mad with rage, and sprang from one side of the cage to the other, in apparent ungovernable fury. The lioness was particularly spiteful, and sprang at him more than once with open mouth; but the mesmeric power of the eye controlled her, and she as often returned into the further corner of the cage, growling sullenly. Compelling the lions to go through their usual performance, Herr Lengel was about retreating from the den, when the lioness, as if possessed with sudden fury, sprang at him and clutched his knee in her teeth. The audience were appalled. The shrieks of women mingled with the shouts of men. Everybody expected to see the man torn limb from limb. But with admirable presence of mind he succeeded in releasing the holt of the animal and retreated from the cage. Although seriously wounded his injuries are such as will not preclude his early recovery. It is but a few days since one of the lions in the cage, entered by Mlle Ella Eugenia, attacked her, inflicting a painful wound in her hand. Notwithstanding all this, neither of them appear at all intimidated, and will renew their performances as soon as their wounds will permit.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Why do girls kiss each other and men not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, but men have.

Humorous.

Woman's Curiosity.

THE SECRETS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP—A WOMAN THAT WANTED JUST A PEEP INTO THAT PRIVATE CLOSET.

A Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Woodstown, determined to have their room done up clean and nice. It was resolved unanimously that Mrs. K. should be employed to do the job.

After the meeting adjourned the Guardian, who knew the inquisitive character of Mrs. K., procured a billy goat and placed him in a closet that was kept as a reservoir for the secret things. He then informed the lady of the wishes of the lodge, and requested her to come early next morning, as he would then be at leisure to show her what was and what was not to be done.

Morning came and with it Madame K., with her broom, brushes, pails, tubs, etc., and found the Guardian waiting for her.

"Now Madame," said he, "I tell you what we want done, and how we came to employ you. The brothers said it was difficult to get any body to do the job, and not be meddling with the secrets in that little closet; we have lost the key, and cannot find it to lock the door. I assured them that you could be depended on."

"Depended on! I guess I can. My poor dead and gone husband, he belonged to the Free Masons or anti-Masons, I don't know which. He used to tell me all the secrets of the concern, and when he showed me all the marks the grid-iron made when he was initiated, and told me how they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a living soul, to this day; if nobody troubles your closet to find out your secrets till I do, they may lay there till they rot, they will."

"I thought so," said the Guardian, "and now I want you to commence in the corner, and give the whole room a decent cleaning, and I pledge my word and honor for the fidelity to your promise. Now don't go into the closet," and then left the lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of his feet on the last step of the stairs, than she exclaimed, "Don't go into the closet!" "I'll warrant there's a grid-iron, or some nonsense, I'll be bound. I will take one peep, and nobody will be any the wiser, as I can keep it to myself."

Suiting the action to the word, she stepped lightly to the forbidden closet, turned the button, which was no sooner done, than bah! want the billy goat with a spring to regain his liberty which came near upsetting her ladyship. Both started for the door, but it was filled with implements for house cleaning, and all were swept clear from their position down to the bottom of the stairs.

The noise and confusion occasioned by such uncerimonious coming down stairs drew half the town to witness Mrs. K's efforts to get from under the pile of pails, tubs, brooms and brushes, in the street.

Who should be first to the spot but the rascally doorkeeper, who after releasing the goat, which was a cripple for life, and uplifting the rubbish that bound the good woman to the earth, anxiously inquired if she had been taking the degrees.

'Taking the degrees!' exclaimed the lady, 'if you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, with the devil after ye, taking things by degrees, I have them, and if you frighten folks as you have me, and hurt them to boot, I'll warrant they will make as much noise as I did.

'I hope you did not open the closet, madam,' said the doorkeeper.

'Open the closet? Eve ate the apple, she was forbidden! If you want a woman to do anything, tell her not to do it, and she'll do it certain. I could not stand the temptation. The secret was there, I wanted to know it, I opened the door, and out popped the tarnal critter right into my face. I thought the devil had me, and I broke for the stairs with the devil butting me at every jump. I fell over the tub and got down stairs as you found us, all in a heap.'

'But madam,' said the doorkeeper, 'you are in possession of the great secret of our order, and must go up to be initiated and sworn, and then go in the regular way.'

'Regular way!' exclaimed the lady, 'and do you suppose I am going near the tarnal place, and ride that ar critter without bridle or lady's saddle! No, never I! don't want nothing to do with the man that rides it. I'd look nice perched upon a billy goat—wouldn't I! No, never! I'll never go nigh it again, nor your hall neither.—If I can prevent it no lady shall ever join the Odd Fellows. Why, I'd sooner be a Free Mason, and be broiled on a grid-iron as long as fire could be kept under it, and pulled from garret to cellar, with a halter, in a pair of old breeches and slippers, just as my poor dead husband was, and he lived over it, but I never could live over another such a ride as I took today.

"I expect," said a young physician on his way to Jamaica, on hearing exaggerated rumors of the cholera, "to witness a great many death-bed scenes this summer." Doubtless," replied a friend, "if you get much practice."

"We're in a pickle now," said one in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another.—"Heaven preserve us," mourned an old lady.

Josh Billings says: "Most people decline to learn, only by their own experience, and I guess they are mor'n half right, for I don't s'pose a man could get a correct idea of molasses candy merely by letting another fellow taste it for him."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

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Special Agent for the North Carolina Press, and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.

Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

The love of home is a feeling deeply and firmly implanted in the human breast.—In all his subsequent wanderings, the exile turns with feelings of almost holy veneration to the spot where stood the humble cabin or the prouder mansion that sheltered him in his infancy and youth. Manifold are the memories and associations that cluster around it. We envy not the man whose heart is so callous as not to be keenly alive to sensations such as these. Equally strong likewise must be, and usually are, the feelings of patriotism that bind us to the country in which our lot is cast, in which our home is placed, and to the government whose protecting hand is spread over us. In a land of law and liberty we come to regard the institutions under which we have been reared with a love and veneration kindred in character to the sentiments of deep-rooted and imperishable affection for the place of our birth. The love of country and of home, therefore, is a rational and all-absorbing passion. Such it has ever been. The ancient Greeks, the Swiss of a more modern era, not to multiply examples, are instances familiar to our recollection, and they are such as to have challenged the admiration of successive generations. Poetry and song have rendered immortal the deeds of their eminent heroes and statesmen, in the struggle which they waged against the arbitrary and cruel wrongs of foreign usurpers and despots. Hence, those great names of the men who by their labor in the cabinet or field secured for us our national existence, releasing us from British control and rule, are inscribed high upon the rolls of immortality, and have taken place side by side with those other few great names of world-renown "which were not born to die." The records of history too plainly intimate, for us to controvert the fact, that the principles of truth and justice, the essence of freedom, are eternal.—Shortsighted human policy may war against them, but must eventually yield in the struggle. It has been allotted to the present generation to witness the practical realization of what once were deemed merely the *wild dreams* of a wilder philosophy, claiming unity of interest and participation by all in the government under which they were placed. The responsibility, therefore, rests mainly with the present generation, so to act, so to live, and so jealously to guard and nurture the tree of liberty which has been planted anew amongst us, that it may flourish in perpetual vigor, down to the last syllable of recorded time. How can this be done? How alone must it be done? By a steadfast adherence to those great maxims of virtue, morality and religion, which constitute the only solid foundation upon which the superstructure of government, or any other human institution, can safely rest. We must bear in mind, and act up to a knowledge of the great truth, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that power is insensibly stealing from the hands of the many to the few. We must rise to a height of nationality of feeling, to enable us from that proud eminence to take a wider view than sectionalism will admit of. Knowing no East nor West, or South or North, as Americans we should be proud of our common country, knowing full well that even the most disaffected of her citizens are at this moment enjoying a security and liberty from molestation and restraint unknown in any other clime beneath the sun.

The usual exercises attending the close of the Session of Salem Female Academy, will take place on Wednesday, May 26th.

The commencement exercises of Kernersville High School will take place on Tuesday, May 25th.

The Reconstructed Farmer, published at Tarboro', has been received. It is a neatly printed publication, and promises to be a valuable assistant to Agriculturists.

H. O. A.—There will be a Grand Council of the Heroes of America, of the State of North Carolina, held in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 10th of June, for the purpose of re-electing Grand officers, and other important business. It is desired that all the Councils throughout the State shall send delegates.

J. L. JOHNSON,
G. U. S. L.

☞ See notice of meeting of Young Men's Missionary Society.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about that marvellous book, "THE GATES AJAR."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.
Sent by mail for $1 60.

Foreign and Domestic Summary.

The feeling not to yield an inch more on the Alabama question than was conceded in the treaty rejected with so much contempt by the United States Senate, seems to be gaining ground in England.—We hazard no conjecture as to the final result of the questions at issue between the two governments, waiting as we do for an announcement of the manner in which our new Minister, Mr. Motley, may be received, and in what temper the dispatches which he carries out with him may be met by the English ministry and people.

The Alleged Triple Alliance.

Whether a combination by England, France and Spain against us has been entered into or not, as reported, we cannot state with definite certainty as yet. Such an alliance is, however, possible. England and Spain certainly have motive enough to combine against us. They fear, and have cause to fear, the speedy loss of their entire possessions on this continent, by fair means or foul. We should be very glad to feel sure, with the New York *Evening Post*, that British statesmen and people will agree with Americans in wishing to settle all disputes among the English speaking nations, "without the intervention of a military tyrant or a worn-out priesthood." But, arrayed against this opinion, is the fact that we have already had two wars, and the most common use we make of our mother tongue is to indulge ourselves in international abuse. In this crisis France will probably have a controlling influence. That country has been treated with "great consideration," by our government, on account of her course in regard to Confederate recognition, and the old grievance of our opposition to French troops in Mexico, was not a natural one. Napoleon has, however, been somewhat ruffled for the defeat he has sustained by the course pursued by the United States in thwarting this darling project of his ambition. His prestige has been ruined and his star dimmed, and over and above all this comes the ancient grudge rankling in his breast, that we are furnishing his subjects a constant spectacle of successful Republicanism! By a war with America the Emperor would distract the attention of the French from home affairs, possibly redeem his failure in the Mexican invasion, add lustre to the Napoleonic record for history, strike a blow at Democratic institutions, open prospects of Central American conquest and colonization, and perhaps secure control of the isthmus, that great highway of commerce. We must await the development of time to see what phase these questions may assume. The most consolatory thought just now, touching these foreign alliances, arises from the fact that they are a game that two can play at, and that perhaps a triple alliance of Russia, Prussia and the United States, might prove an overmatch for England France and Spain.

Spain.

The news from Spain indicates that the idea of a monarchy has been abandoned for the present. Hunting up a king from some of the royal houses has long been given up as fruitless, Don Fernando, of Portugal, having promptly declined the throne. The Cortes, or the country find it seemingly impossible to make selections of any one else to whom to offer it. Serrano will probably be made regent, and Prim President of the Council and Master at War, until a King can be found. The latter announces his steadfast adherence to the motto of "Honor and Liberty." Both Serrano and Prim, as well as all concerned in the government, have vast opportunities of benefitting the country. The finances are in a deplorable condition. A loan can only be raised at a discount of seventy per cent., and a large deficit is anticipated in the budget for the coming year. If, as seems to be the case, the idea of a monarchy is congenial to the traditions and feelings of the Spanish people, they must first give evidence of some capacity for self-government, and afford proof of material progress. Then may they hope to induce some one who would be of service to the nation to accept the throne. Serrano and Prim, we can at least hope, will carry on the government respectably, maintain law and order, and give the Cortes the chance of legislating for the best interests of the country in peace and quiet.

Cuba.

A number of engagements between the insurgents and the government troops have taken place without definite results.

☞ Forsyth Superior Court, Judge Cloud presiding, is in session this week.—We learn the docket is very full. On Tuesday, —— Williams was tried for burglary, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Should any cases of special interest be disposed of during the term, they will be noticed hereafter.

4,200 barrels of green peas were shipped North from Norfolk last Saturday.

Mr. Henry Talbot has shipped $3,000 worth of strawberries from his farm near Norfolk, and the picking has just commenced.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

ARTHUR'S Publications stand high in the estimation of the reading public, and deservedly so, as they combine the useful with the entertaining. The June number of the Home Magazine, Children's Hour and Once a Month, are excellent.

Nearly Six Hundred Pages of the Best Magazine Reading to be found for Fifty Cents.

"ONCE A MONTH" for June completes the first six months' volume of that beautiful Magazine. In noticing the May number, we mentioned that the publishers had offered to send the first six months of this year for fifty cents, in order to let the people see how richly freighted it was with good reading. To this offer, a wide response has, we learn, been made, and people everywhere are surprised at the amount and excellence of the literary feast set before them. The Publishers, T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, of Philadelphia, continue their offer, and we advise all to avail of it. Such an opportunity for getting nearly 600 pages of the very best magazine reading to be found for the trifle of fifty cents, will hardly occur again. It is made now only in order to get the magazine into the hands of the people.

"Charming *"Old Put,"* remarked a friend at our elbow, as he picked up the June number of this favorite monthly. We fully endorse the remark, more particularly as the current number is peculiarly rich in seasonable articles. Call and see a specimen.

THE HEARTH AND HOME is one of the most valuable illustrated weeklies published in this country. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages of matter, devoted to the farm, the garden and the fireside. In the number before us, (May 22,) a story commences by Mrs. Edson, entitled "Marrying Well," illustrated by Stephens & Perkins. Published by Pettengill, Bates A Co., 47 Park Row, New York, at $4 00 a year in advance.

The "Blue Grass" region of Kentucky sold $2,000,000 worth of mules during the last six months.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—We learn that the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Chas. J. O'Hagan, M. D., of Greenville.

Vice Presidents—Drs. E. A. Anderson, Wilmington; F. N. Luckey, Rowan county; W. E. Sharpe, Fulton, Davie county; R. L. Payne, Lexington.

Orator—Dr. C. Tate Murphy, of Sampson county.

Secretary—Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Wilmington.

Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Jones, Tarboro.

Wil. Journal.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.—From the Danville *Register*, of the 19th, it appears that the Tobacco market ranged from $5 to $30 per hundred.

Receipts were large and all grades selling well. Bright Wrappers and Bright Lugs in demand at good prices.

AN ACT to Protect Married Women from the Wilful Abandonment or Neglect of their Husbands.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That if any husband shall wilfully abandon his wife, without providing adequate support for such wife, and the child or children which he has begotten upon her, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars or imprisonment not to exceed one month, or both, in discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court, or Justice of the Peace, before whom the case shall be tried.

Sec. 2. That if any husband while living with his wife shall wilfully neglect to provide adequate support for such wife, and child or children which he has begotten upon her, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one month, or both, in the discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court, or Justice of the Peace before whom the case shall be tried.

Sec. 3. That in the case provided for in section one and two of this act, if the fact of abandonment and failure to provide adequate support of wife and child or children shall be proved, or while being with such wife, neglect to provide for the adequate support of such wife and child, or children, shall be proved, then the fact that such husband neglects applying himself to some honest calling for the support of himself and family, but is found sauntering about, endeavoring to maintain himself by gaming or other undue means, or is a common frequenter of drinking houses, or is a known common drunkard, shall be presumptive evidence that such abandonment and neglect is wilful.

Sec. 4. That in all such cases as is provided for in this act, the wife shall be a competent witness as to the fact of abandonment or neglect to provide adequate support by such husband for his wife, and child or children.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. James Ringstaff and Mrs. Rhody Ray were married in Alamance on the 4th inst. The groom has just completed his seventy-fifth year, and the bride is in her seventy-fourth year. Mr. Ringstaff was a soldier in the war of 1812 with Great Britan, and served for nearly four years, was in four hard engagements and suffered a great deal from cold on the lakes, at times having to cut through four feet of ice to get water. He is still hale and hearty, and expects many years of wedded bliss.

COLLEGE COMENCEMENTS.—The commencement exercises of Davidson College, will take place the third week in June. Rev. R. S. Moran D. D. will preach the commencement sermon and Maj. Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, is to deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies.

Rev. N. F. Reid D. D. is to preach the commencement sermon at Kittrell Springs Female College, which is to take place the last week in June.

We are informed that the next annual commencement of Trinity College will come off the second week in June. Bishop Wigfman D. D. is to preach the commencement sermon.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard D. D. pastor of the Baptist Church in Raleigh is to deliver the literary address before the young ladies of Goldsboro Female College, at its approaching commencement, which is to take place the 25th and 26th of this month.

The next annual commencement of Edgworth Female Seminary, will be held on the 10th of June. The Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D. Prof. in Union Theological Seminary, Va., will deliver a literary address in the forenoon, and the Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Editor of the N. C. *Presbyterian*, will deliver an address before the Alumnæ of the Seminary, in the afternoon of the same day.

The annual examination will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous.—*E. Methodist.*

$130,000 BURNED.—The officers of the Bank of Cape Fear were engaged yesterday and previous day in burning a portion of the bills issued by that Institution. Monday $60,000 in bank notes were committed to the flames, and yesterday $70,000 shared the same fate. The place selected for the destruction of this large amount of notes was Messrs Hart & Bailey's Foundry, situated on South Front Street.—*Wilmington Star.*

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A man reached this place (says the Greensboro *Patriot*) on Sunday night's train from Charlotte, professing to hail from Montgomery, Ala., and gulled some of the officers of the N. C. R. R., by passing as a mute, out of means.

His first tale was that he wished to get to Richmond Va., where he had relatives; after arriving here, he said he wished to go to Raleigh, to attend school, and complete his education.

Said rascal seems to be very well educated, in good scribe, but does not know even the rudiments of deaf mute language. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, no beard, and has a boil or carbuncle on his neck. He had on a dark coat, common checked pants and a cap. After being detected here, he footed it towards Raleigh.

THE TROUBLES IN LENOIR COUNTY.—The New Berne *Times* gives a lengthy account of a raid upon the men who have been disturbing the peace of Lenoir County, which we condense. Last Saturday Judge Thomas issued bench warrants for the arrest of Dr. Samuel A. Bartleson, A Monroe, Mr. Tollue, Wm. Turnage and John Parrott, all of Lenoir county, for assisting Ashley Devaugn and James Hines to break jail in Kinston last week. These warrants he delivered to Sheriff Dennison of Craven county, with instructions to deliver them to Mr. Hunter, the new sheriff of Lenoir county, if he had qualified, and return immediately. Sheriff Dennison started with a *posse* of thirty men, and arrived on the field abont 1 o'clock A. M Tollue, Monroe and Tornage could not be found. John P. Parrott was found, but he escaped. Five shots were fired by unknown parties, it is supposed as signals; but the persons firing were not found. Sheriff Hunter went about nine miles into the country to arrest a man named Cannaday on a peace warrant, took him to town, and received from him a bond of $1,000 for his appearance at court. Dr. Bartleson was arrested and carried to New Berne. Everything went to show what has been so abundantly proved before, that there is in Lenoir county a band of bad men, who, by signs and signals, manage to evade the officers of the law, and commit depredations on the law abiding citizens.—*Standard.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAPE FEAR BANK.—The Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank met in annual session at the Banking House of Messrs. Jas. G. Burr & Co., in Wilmington, yesterday.

Col. R. H. Cowan was called upon to preside, and Geo. R. French, Esq., and Col. J. G. Burr to act as Secretaries.

The following amount of stock was, on investigation, found to be represented:

In person	750 shares.
By proxy	10,493 "
Total,	11,243 "

Of this amount 5,444 shares were represented by Geo. R. French, Esq., on behalf of the State.

The following directors were appointed on behalf of the State by Mr. French, State Proxy:

S. H. Rogers, Geo. Little, T. A. Shelby and Jas Anderson.

The following gentlemen were then elected Directors by the Stockholders:

W. A. Wright, Geo. R. French, Z. Latimer, A. Empire, Bob't Strange, J. H. Lindsay, J. A. Engelhard.

This constitutes the old board, with the exception of Maj. Englehard, who was elected in place of Mr. John Wooster, who declined a re-election.

At a meeting of the directors held subsequently, Wm. A. Wright, Esq., was re-elected President, and Col. Jas. G. Burr, Cashier.—*Wil. Journal.*

The case of the State against W. B. Marsh and E. D. Hampton, charged with embezeling the funds of the bank of Lexington, was dismissed at the late term of Davidson Court.

Edward B. Fullings has been appointed by the President, Collector for the 6th District.

The Statesville *American* learns that some of the Iredell people who have been prospecting in Missouri and Kansas, recently, have returned, not very favorably impressed with the climate and other surroundings in the Northwest; others, who are there will return as soon as they can obtain the wherewithal to pay their way back.

The Engineer to survey the line of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, from Statesville in the direction of Tennessee, via Taylorsville and Lenoir, have arrived at this place, says the Statesville *American*, and will commence to survey without delay.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Washington.

A. R. Corbin, of New York, a reported millionaire, has married Grant's sister, Jennie Grant.

The commissioner of internal revenue decides that railroad refreshment cars are liable for taxes as hotels, cigar dealers and tobacco sellers. The roads are liable for these three taxes on each refreshment car.

The President of the United States of America issues the following proclamation in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10th, 1869:

"I hereby designate the 6th day of July 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution, passed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: July 6th, 1869, for ratification or rejection; and submit to a separate vote the four clauses of section one article third of said Constitution, which is in the following words: [insert the disqualification clause] and I also submit to a separate vote the 7th section of article three of said Constitution, which is in the words following: [insert test oath clause.] I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other provisions of the said Constitution in the following manner, viz: Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by the Constitution of December 3d, 1869, shall express his judgment by voting "for the Constitution."

Every voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution including the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting "Against the Constitution." Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

RICHMOND, May 23.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, in proceedings against the U. S. Marshal of this district in 1861 for funds turned over to the Confederate government, the defendant plead the U. S. statute of limitation, and the plea was admitted by Chief Justice Chase presiding, the United States being non-suited. This is a most important decision, the plea put forward being the same that will be put in by all postmasters in the Southern States at the breaking out of the war, who made the same disposition of funds.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed an act imposing a penalty of $25 for the killing of any insectivorous bird, one half of the fine to be paid to the informer. The birds that are classed under the head of insectiverous birds are robins, martins, swallows, blue birds, woodpeckers, &c., in fact, all the various small birds generally seen in that latitude.

A Charleston paper states that a citizen of New York has bought the Snow's Island Plantation, on Great Pedee, for $12,000 cash. This is a historic spot, and famous as the almost inaccessable camping place of Marion during the war of the revolution.

This year the Fourth of July falls on Sunday. The usual custom in such cases is to observe the day after the anniversary, which would be Monday, but some of the New York journals are in favor of keeping Saturday the 3d, instead. The advantage of the recommendation is that if Saturday be kept as a holiday Sunday would follow as a day of rest, and the new week would be entered upon unbroken.

There was a heavy snow storm in the region about Binghampton, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 4th, and there are apprehensions that the crops may be damaged.

The Indians in the Southern District of the Indian Territory are dissatisfied in consequence of the failure of the Government agents to furnish the supplies stipulated for.

Chief Justice Chase has ruled that the Government cannot collect income tax from foreigners who hold our bonds and what has been collected must be refunded. The Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing to carry out this decision; and several hundred thousand dollars will come out of the treasury in consequence of it.

Five hundred and thirty persons received the rite of confirmation Sunday afternoon in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, New York, at the hands of Archbishop Closkey. The ceremony was witnessed by an immense concourse.

W. W. Corcoran has donated property worth a million of dollars to Washington City for a free picture gallery. August Belmont has authorised the Trustees to choose twelve from his collection of paintings, to be known as the Belmont contribution.

A New York man has recovered from the inner recesses of a rag doll eight one hundred dollar treasury notes, which had been stuffed therein by his little daughter, assisted by a terrier dog.

During 1868 the Kentucky State Treasury disbursed the following sums. For red foxes, $8,095,50; for gray foxes, $10,400; for wolves, $25; for wild cats, $1,612.

FROM NEBRASKA.—OMAHA, May 18th.—Seven companies of the 5th cavalry under Gen. Carr moving from Kansas to Fort McPheson, encountered 500 Cheyennes. A fight ensued. The Indians left 25 warriors on the field. Troops lost three killed and three wounded. Carr is still in pursuit near Medicine Lake Creek.

The wars from 1853 to 1866, according to the London Peace Society, cost Christendom 1,743,491 lives and $6,565,000,000.

Three thousand five hundred Prussian peasants left Bremen for the United States on the 6th and 7th of April.

The Prince and Princes of Wales have an allowance of $250,000 a year, and as much more in income.

Queen Isabella's chief cook gets sixty dollars a day for market money.

Missionary Meeting.

THE members of the Young Men's Missionary Society are requested to meet in the Museum, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Tornado and Water-Spout on the Ohio River.

The Louisville *Courier* gives an account of a destructive hurricane that swept across Kentucky above Wickliff's landing, thirty-five miles up the river, on Wednesday afternoon. While the Leonora was moored at the landing, about 4½ o'clock, the pilot on duty saw two immense clouds come together a short distance off. In a few minutes a terriffic hurricane, rendered still more awful by deafening thunder and blinding lightning, rushed with indescribable fury across the river just above the landing. Immediately on reaching the stream the fierce tornado lifted a great body of the water and hurled it along over the bank, deluging the vicinity and exciting the utmost terror among the inhabitants.

The path of the hurricane was about a hundred yards in width. Throughout this track on both sides of the river the devastation was complete. Houses, trees, fences, &c., were upturned and scattered like straws in all directions. The air was densely filled with huge limbs of trees and other fragments, and the whole region of the storm was in a state of chaos. In the general destruction the dwelling of a Mr. Goeshler was blown down, and that of David Hogan was completely razed. In the latter house were four or five persons, all of whom were more or less injured. Sid Lee's barn and a new dwelling near by were unroofed. A lookout station at the landing was blown entirely away.

Although the Leonora lay some distance below the line of the main hurricane, all her skylights were shattered, and the glass hurled into the cabin, creating a wild panic among the passengers. If the boat had been within full range of the squall she would have gone up the spout teetotally. The most skillful pilot could not have saved her. This terrible blast was followed by rain that fell in torrents and flooded the region around. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the injury suffered by the victims of this storm, but it is certainly very great.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—With the exception of Hayti and a few islets, the West-India Islands are owned by European powers. Spain holds the magnificent islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. England is mistress of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christophers, Antigua, and Nevis, besides numerous smaller islands, including the Bahamas, the Calcos group and the Virgin Islands. France owns Martinique, Guadaloupe, a part of St. Martins, and three other small islands adjacent to these. Holland posseses Curacon, St. Eustatius, and three or four other islands of smaller size. Denmark has St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John; and the little island of St. Bartholemew belongs to Sweden. The possessions of Spain are the most extensive being over 51,000 square miles. Those of England are most numerous, but their united area does not exceed 16,000 square miles. The area of the French islands is 1000; that of the Dutch, about 400; that of the Danish, 127; and the Swedish island just mentioned has an area of not more than 25. Hayti has an area of 17,609 square miles.

A curious scene was recently witnessed on the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, D. C., which is thus described by the *Gazette* of that city:

"A gull had, with a swoop, struck its talons deep into the back of a fish, the size of which it had evidently mistaken, for instead of bearing it away, as it had intended, the fish not only remained in the water, but swam rapidly about on the surface of the river, mounted by its fluttering and now alarmed assailant, which was unable to disengage its claws from their living fastenings. The bird in its endeavors at first to carry off and then to free itself from his intended prey, soon exhausted its strength and its efforts becoming gradually weaker and weaker, from exhaustion, the would-be-captor became the captured, was dragged screaming beneath the water, and its death notes choked by the rippling waves, as they closed over it."

A Brussels letter mentions a fearful occurrence at Bailleul. The lion-tamer of a menagerie was taken suddenly ill, and in order not to disappoint the public, the director, M. Brennet, notwithstanding the opposition of his friends, was rash enough to undertake his part. M. Brennet, entered the cage, and succeeded for a time in making the lions go through their performances; but when it came to the close, which consists of giving the animals raw meat, the director lost courage, and, instead of keeping a firm eye on the animals, as the tamers are wont to do, he trembled and made for the door of the cage. This sealed his doom. A large lioness was the first to pounce on him, and in a few moments the unfortunate man was torn to pieces.

A visitor to the famous "Blue Spring," in Florida, says the spring comes up half a mile or so from St. John's river, is said to be eighty or ninety feet across and some fathoms deep, and boils up with such force that a boat cannot be rowed on to it. The stream which is thus poured out, make a river about ninety feet wide and six deep.

Tax on Railroad Companies, &c.

The Public Treasurer has forwarded the following circular to the President of each Railroad Company, &c., in the State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 12th, 1869.

To the President of

Your attention is called to the following provisions of the "Act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State on property, polls and incomes," ratified March 13th, 1869, to wit:

Sec. 13. * * * "The [illegible] of the franchise of every Railroad, Canal, Turnpike, Plankroad, Navigation and Banking Company shall be given by the President or chief officer of the said several corpora-

tions, on the day fixed by this act for the giving in of taxable property, to the Treasurer of the State, and shall be assessed and valued by the said Treasurer, the Auditor and the Governor of the State, and their valuation shall be returned to the county commissioners of any county in which any part of said Roads or Canals or Navigation Works shall be, and the tax upon each franchise so valued shall be the same as upon property of equal value, and the tax collected in each county and township shall be in proportion to the length of such Road, Canal or works, lying in such county or township respectively; and such taxes shall be collected as other taxes are by law required to be. The rolling stock of every Railroad Company, and the vessels employed by any Canal or Navigation Company on its Canal or works shall be valued with the franchise."

You will please forward to me on the 26th of May, 1869, a statement on oath, showing:

1st. The length of your railroad, including sidings and turnouts, stating the number of miles in each county.

2nd. The quantity and estimated value of real estate belonging to the company.

3rd. The width of the land belonging to the company for right of way.

4th. The number and value of locomotives, cars and other rolling stock of the Company.

5th. The quantity and value of all other personal property belonging to the Company, including fuel and supplies of all kinds.

6th. The amount of solvent credits of the Company, in excess of its debts.

7th. The amount of cash in Treasury.

8th. The estimated value placed by you on your franchise and rolling stock.

9th. All other information which, in your judgment, will aid the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer in Assessing and valuing the franchise of the Company.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS.
Public Treasurer.

Opinions of the Public Treasurer on the Revenue Law.

David A. Jenkins, Esq., Public Treasurer, has delivered the following opinions on the new revenue law:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh May 16, 1869.

A. R. DENNISON, ESQ., *Sheriff Craven Co., Newbern, N. C.*

SIR: Yours of 8th has been received,

When a merchant renders his quarterly statement, if it is found that he has actually purchased more than his estimate, he must pay tax on the excess. If less, the County Commissioners can rectify the error.

The Sheriff should not refund without order of County Commissioners. But as the estimate is *for the whole year*, is hardly worth while to trouble about rectifying estimates until the end of the fourth, or at any rate of the third quarter.

2d. Merchants advalorem tax on their merchandize, money and other capital on hand 1st of April. They pay license tax on purchases estimated for the coming year. I find no authority for requiring a further tax on income or on purchases for year prior to April 1st, 1869.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh May 15, 1869.

J. W. HOPKINS, ESQ.,
Chairman Comm'rs, Fayetteville, N. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 11th received.

From the fact that "rent accruing for the current year for the hire of taxable property," is specially excepted in paragraph 5, section 12, it is evident that bonds, notes, &c., *whether due or not*, not given "for the hire of taxable property," if solvent, must be listed at their value on the 1st of April, 1869.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS.
Public Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 15th, 1869.

MESSRS. J. L. WESCOTT, J. H. DOSHER, W. H. DREW,
Assessors, &c., Smithville N. C.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 6th inst. to the Attorney General is referred to me for answer. I answer,

1st. Pilots are not exempt from poll tax.

2d. I think paragraph 5, section 14, authorizing mechanical impliments of mechanics to be counted as part of the $200 exemption, should be *liberally construed* in order to effectuate the object of the General Assembly. I therefore am of the opinion that "a boat owned by a pilot, which is necessary to the pursuit of his occupation," is within the meaning of the terms "mechanical implements of mechanics."

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 15th, 1869.

ROB'T S. GOSLET, ESQ.,
Chairman County Commissioners,
Plymouth, N. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 12th received.

Paragraph 5, section 14, of act referred to cannot include anything except what is specially mentioned. Provisions on hand cannot be exempted, but must be listed at their value.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

An Act in Relation to Punishment, Passed April 10th, 1869.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. Punishment for murder.

Every person who is convicted, in due course of law, of any wilful murder of malice prepense, shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Punishment for rape.

Every person who is convicted, in due course of law, of ravishing and carnally knowing any female of the age of ten years or more, by force and against her will; or who is convicted, in like manner of unlawfully and carnally knowing and abusing any female child under the age of ten years, shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. Punishment for assault with intention to commit rape.

Every person convicted, by due course of law, for assault with intent to commit a rape upon the body of any female, shall imprisoned in the State prison not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Sec. 4. Punishment for arson of inhabited dwellings.

Every person convicted, according to due course of law, of any wilful burning of any inhabited dwelling, or any part thereof, in the night time, shall suffer imprisonment for the term of his natural life in the State prison.

Sec. 5. Arson of gin house or tobacco house.

Every person convicted of any wilful burning of any gin house or tobacco house or any part thereof, shall be imprisoned in the State prison, not less than five nor more than ten years.

Sec. 6. Crimes heretofore punishable with death, how punished now.

Every person convicted of any crime, whereof the punishment has hitherto been death by the laws of North Carolina, existing at the time the present Constitution went into effect, other than the crimes before specified in this act, shall suffer imprisonment in the State prison for not less than five, nor more than sixty years.

Sec. 7. Assault with deadly weapon without intent to kill.

Every person who commits any assault upon the person of another, with any deadly or dangerous weapon, or who unlawfully shoots or attempts to shoot another with any kind of firearms, with any intent to injure any person, without intent to kill such person, or to commit a felony, shall be punished upon conviction, by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding five years.

Sec. 8. Assault with deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Every person who unlawfully shoots or attempts to shoot at another with any kind of firearms, with intent to kill any person; or who commits any assault upon another by means of any deadly weapon, or by such other means or force as was likely to produce death, with intent to kill any other person, shall upon conviction be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 9. What punishment in lieu of corporeal punishment.

Every crime or offence whatever, heretofore punishable by the laws of North Carolina when the present Constitution went into effect, with public whipping or other corporeal punishment, shall hereafter, in lieu of such corporeal punishment, be punished by imprisonment in the State prison (or county jail) for not less than four months nor more than ten years.

Sec. 10. Where convicts confined till erection of a Penitentiary.

Whenever, until the completion of the State's prison, any person is sentenced to confinement therein, such convict may be confined in the county jail, or other secure place; or, if such convict be a male, he may be kept at hard labor on the construction of the State prison or other public work, as provided by law, during the whole or any part of his imprisonment, but such term of imprisonment shall begin to run upon and shall include the day of his conviction.

Sec. 11. Repeal.

An act entitled "an act in relation to punishments," ratified the twenty-second day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are repealed.

Sec. 12. This act shall be in force from the day of its ratification.

Ratified this 10th day of April, A. D., 1869.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

Concerning Townships.

The following sections from an Act concerning Townships, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, may be interesting to our readers:

Sec. 3. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall consist of a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, except as otherwise provided in this act in respect to Justices of the Peace, in those Townships in which ities and Te wns are situated.

Sec. 4. In every Township in which any City or Town is situated, or which may consist of a City or Town, the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected shall be two more than the number of Wards in such City or Town, or in case such City or Town is not divided into Wards, then one addional Justice for each five hundred inhabitants, or if there are less than five hundred inhabitants, one additional Justice; for the purpose of obtaining the number of inhabitants in any such city or Town, the corporate authorities shall have power to take a consus thereof.

Sec. 5. The first election for Township Boards of Trustees shall be held on the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and sixty nine.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.—Treasurer Spinner has decided that such currency has lost nothing of its current value, and that the department is bound the receive it, both from internal revenue collectors and depositories. Secretary Boutwell coinciding in this opinion, it was determined that such instructions and orders should be issued as would prevent the refusal of similar notes by the department in the future and also provide for their destruction and replacement by new bills.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Money Issued during the War.

RICHMOND, May 17.—In a suit against the city of Richmond to make her redeem her small notes to the amount of $100,000, issued during the war, Chief Justice Chase decided that, having been issued to aid the rebellion, they cannot be redeemed. The Legislature which authorized their issue was *de facto* a legislature and had power to grant such authority and, had the notes been used for any legal purposes, and not for the subversion of the Government, they would be liable to redemption.

The accounts from Northern Vermont of cattle starvation are fearful. One farmer has had six of his cows to die of sheer starvation, and others have had to feed them on flour potatoes &c. Hay is $30 per ton, and the roads are so bad that it cannot be carried to the farms only in small bundles. In one town—Montgomery—on Tuesday, there was not as much food as would last the cattle two days.

THE RIVERSIDE FOR 1869.

THIS favorite Magazine for the Young announces the following as among the noticeable features of the new volume:—

1. New Stories, contributed especially to the "RIVERSIDE" in advance of their publication in Denmark. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

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A BRILLIANT ILLUMINATED COVER.

A splendid Picture, in colors, THE QUACK DOCTOR, by the celebrated animal and humorist, H. L. STEPHENS, will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, to any one who will send direct to them the price of subscription, $2.50.

Terms of Subscription.

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459 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., May 21, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 retail, 2 00 wholesale.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale, bolt 16, 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $0 00 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
CORN, 80
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
Dried Fruit,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 0½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 85 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Peas, per bushel 80
Potatoes, Irish, $1,00 per busnel.
Rags, 4 cents.
Rye, 90 cents per bushel.
Sugars, Brown, 16½ to 20 cents. White 20 to 23 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 60 cts per bush. Sheaf 25 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

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DO you wish to sell your land or other Real Estate property? If you do, apply to
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B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26–3m

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North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, N. C.

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Amount now liable for losses, 178,000

OFFICERS:

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And does business on the Mutual and Joint Stock plans.

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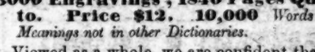

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Salem, N. C., May 7, 1869. 29–tf

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A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

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It will in future, as in the past, be the unflinching advocate of Republican principles, and will give to the administrations of President GRANT and Governor HOLDEN a zealous and hearty support, so long as they are guided by the principles enunciated in the National and State Platforms of the party.

The Standard will heartily assist in all measures looking to the education of the children of the State, the developing of our material resources, works of internal improvement, and everything which seeks to improve the condition of the people of North Carolina.

THE LATEST NEWS

from all quarters of the world, both by telegraph and mail, will be given, and correspondence from all parts of the State is invited.

Particular attention will be given to the

Agricultural and Horticultural Departments,

and a portion of each weekly will be devoted to matters of special interest to farmers and fruit growers.

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It will be the constant aim of the present management to present such a paper as will be both instructive and entertaining to all classes of our fellow-citizens, the politician, the business man, the mechanic, the farmer, the housewife and the children. Choice gems of poetry and prose will be found in our columns, and everything of an immoral or vicious tendency will be carefully avoided.

Our friends are respectfully but earnestly invited to assist us in extending the circulation of the Standard in every county in the State.

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A large size Pass Books.
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Window Shades in great variety.

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In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

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March 19 22– m.

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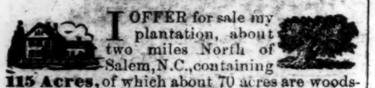

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Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

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